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WEATHER  
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STREET CAR STRIKE  
CRIPPLES CHICAGO

Disagreement Over Wage Question Causes 14,250 Employees to Quit Their Work.

## CITY TREATS IT AS JOKE

No Disorder Occurs, as Various Forces Seek to Bring Deadlock to End.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, June 14.—This city is crippled to-night by a strike, involving 14,250 elevated and surface car employees, that has tied up every surface car, and practically every elevated train. Except for one or two elevated trains operating on the South Side, not a wheel moved on any of the surface or elevated lines from 1 o'clock this morning, when the last surface car rolled into the yards and the men who manned it went to their homes.

The efforts to operate "L" trains on the South Side resulted in a miniature riot at the Twelfth Street station, where the cars were stoned by strike sympathizers, and two private detectives were injured. So far, this is the only indication of trouble because of the strike. Gigantic as this strike is, and greatly as it affects the entire business and working community, the employees as a whole show a disposition to preserve order and to obey the instructions of their leaders—William Quillan, president of Division No. 421 of the Carmen's Local Union, and John J. Bruce, president of Division No. 308.

In a statement to members announcing the order to strike Sunday night, these leaders said:

"Do not act that will discredit you with your organization or the association, and, above all things, remain away from the saloon and refrain from drink until the strike is settled."

## CHIEF APPEALS FOR 1,000

## EXTRA POLICEMEN

The episode at the Twelfth Street elevated station, however, alarmed Chief of Police Healy, and he appealed to the Mayor for the right to appoint 1,000 extra policemen and arm them. The Mayor referred him to the finance committee of the Council, but that committee, by a vote of 11 to 2, deferred action on Healy's request for the 1,000 extra police and for 50,000 rounds of ammunition and other equipment.

In order to be in a position to rush men to any point where trouble may threaten, Chief Healy has called in fully half of the men on post, and those left on post must cover twice their former territory.

The Chicago police has treated the strike to-day as a huge joke, of which they are the admitted butt. Confronted with a situation that disarranged the entire business and industrial life of the city, Chicagoans laughed and then began to adjust themselves to the new conditions in the most amiable mood imaginable.

## GIRLS GO TO WORK

## ON ROLLER SKATES

Many girls took advantage of asphalt pavements to come to work on roller skates. The larger department stores and industrial concerns put auto trucks into service to carry their employees to and from their work. No vehicle of transportation was too humble to be used. Even a donkey cart found employment as a passenger-carrier. Two hundred thousand men and women started to walk to their homes from the loop district at 4 P. M.

The Chicago Telephone Company and other concerns engaged hundreds of rooms in the loop hotels on Sunday night for their employees when it became certain that the strike would begin at midnight.

The cause of this strike is a deadlock between the employees and the directors and managers of the surface and elevated lines. The deadlock continued after ten conferences held in the office of Mayor William Hale Thompson and participated in by the union leaders and representatives of the companies. The Mayor summed up the reasons for the deadlock this morning in these words:

"The companies announced their willingness to arbitrate, but the men said that they had arbitrated before, and did not get a square deal, in their opinion. They absolutely refused to arbitrate, therefore, unless certain specific conditions were agreed upon before arbitration. The companies said that they could not possibly meet these conditions, and there you are."

## CONDITIONS WOULD MEAN

## INCREASE OF \$1,150,000

L. A. Busby, president of the Chicago surface lines, and Britton I. Budd, president of the elevated lines, in a final statement issued to Mayor Thompson on Sunday night, said that the conditions laid down by the men before arbitration, if agreed to, would mean a wage increase of \$1,150,000. They offered to leave the question of the wage increase to an arbitration board. The men were asked to withdraw their conditions and leave every question to arbitration. But this request, proffered just before midnight last night, was refused and the strike ordered. It began at midnight, and was complete when the last of the surface cars and trains reached their destinations.

The strikers on the elevated, it is said, were told that if they did not return to their places this morning they will forfeit them.

Samuel Insull, big man in the Chicago traction field, returned to Chicago to-day and indicated that the fight with the men would be to a finish. State Attorney Maclay Hoyne also called on the Mayor to-day and conferred with him on the situation, to learn if it would be necessary for the State's Attorney to sue the strikers.

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Wilson Encouraged  
by Berlin Reports

Believes That Chances for Amicable Understanding Are Much Brighter.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—President Wilson feels encouraged by reports that the pending negotiations between Germany and the United States most likely will have a peaceful outcome. Those who have discussed the situation with the President and other officials in the last day or two have found a belief prevalent that chances for an amicable understanding with Germany are much better than they have been at any time since the Lusitania tragedy.

This feeling is understood to be based on both official and unofficial reports from Berlin, and on the hope, too, that dispatches carried by Dr. Anton Meyer Garhard from German Ambassador Harnstoff will impress German officials with the American point of view.

Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, who saw the President during the evening, and who has been talking with other officials about the situation, spoke to-night about a general feeling of optimism. It was learned that the President does not plan to send another note to Great Britain protesting with interference of commerce between the United States and neutral countries of Europe until the discussion with Germany has shaped itself more clearly.

Colonel E. M. House, the President's friend, who arrived in New York from Europe yesterday, is expected to give the President much valuable information, not only regarding the feeling in Germany, but about the way for a modification by Great Britain and France of their blockade operations.

## VANDERBILT WILL IN COURT

Will Be Probated When Guardians of Infant Sons Report.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, June 14.—The will of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was drowned when the Lusitania sunk, was today offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court.

M. S. Barker, Newport, R. I.; E. L. Rossiter, Greenwich, Conn.; and Roy C. Gasser, Plandome, L. I., are the three witnesses. They were examined, and testified that the will was executed in the regular manner in conformity with the statutes.

In the proceeding to-day John B. Stanchfield appeared as counsel for Alfred C. Vanderbilt, Jr., and George Vanderbilt, and Leslie J. Thompson appeared as counsel for William K. Vanderbilt. As soon as the two special guardians appointed for the two infant sons of the decedent report it is probable that the document will be admitted to probate.

Appraisers will then be appointed to begin the work for estimating the value of the \$35,000,000 estate for taxation.

## EATS WITHOUT STOMACH

South Carolina Merchant Recovering After Unusual Operation.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 14.—Meyer Caplan, a merchant of Newberry, S. C., at a local hospital learning, under the direction of Leslie J. Thompson, appeared as counsel for William K. Vanderbilt. As soon as the two special guardians appointed for the two infant sons of the decedent report it is probable that the document will be admitted to probate.

He came to Baltimore two weeks ago to be treated for tumor of the stomach, and the surgeons removed all but about two inches of this organ. This small flap, attaching to the esophagus, was joined to the duodenum, a part of the small intestine, and he now is able to take into his system food that is easily digested. He must take his food standing, however, a spoonful at a time, so that each meal takes about two hours.

The surgeons think he has many years of usefulness ahead of him.

## CARDINAL GIBBONS ILL

Condition Due to Overwork and the Extreme Heat.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] BALTIMORE, June 14.—As a result of overwork and the extreme heat, Cardinal Gibbons is confined to his room in the Cardinalate. He was reported to be much improved this evening.

The cardinal became indisposed on Saturday, and remained away from mass on Sunday. He also was forced to cancel an engagement to confirm a class at St. Anthony's Church.

The cardinal spent the last week in Washington. It is believed that fatigue from his labors there and the extreme humidity on Saturday caused his illness.

## ALL MISSOURI INVITED

Speaker Clark Generous With Bids to Daughter's Wedding.

MONTGOMERY CITY, MO., June 14.—All Missouri to-day was invited to attend the wedding of Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker Champ Clark, of the national House of Representatives, and James M. Thompson, of New Orleans, which will take place at "Honeyhuck," the Clark home at Bowling Green, Mo., June 30.

A general invitation, issued here by Wallace Bassford, Speaker Clark's secretary, read:

"As it has been found utterly impossible to issue individual invitations, all Missourians are invited."

## WILL TELL HOW TO END WAR

Bryan Will Issue Another Statement To-Day or To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Former Secretary Bryan announced through friends here to-day that he will issue another statement to-morrow or Wednesday proposing a means of ending the war.

The statement will not deal with his resignation, but with "the war, as it is; the causes that led to it, and the way out." It was said it would be Mr. Bryan's last statement "for the present."

(Continued on Second Page.)

VIRGINIA WINS  
DEBT LITIGATION

West Virginia Must Pay Bondholders \$12,393,929.50 With Interest.

## POSITION OF STATE UPHELD

While Small Part Accrues to Treasury, Result Is Complete Vindication for Virginia.

Besides winning by the final decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Virginia-West Virginia debt case, rendered yesterday, many millions for the bondholders, the Commonwealth of Virginia has won complete vindication for the principles on which its claims against West Virginia were based.

Virginia comes out of the fight with flying colors, her cause justified and the validity of her old bonds established by the supreme decree of the highest tribunal of the country.

While the amount that will come into the State treasury is small in comparison with the moneys accruing to the holders of the bonds in America and abroad, the triumph achieved by vindication of Virginia's honor in this matter, and the Supreme Court's acknowledgment of the justice, upon which the State's contention with West Virginia over the obligations involved in the long-drawn-out controversy was based, must redound enormously to Virginia's credit.

## DECISION IS ANNOUNCED

BY JUSTICE HUGHES

The decision of the court in this case was announced in Washington by Justice Hughes. The report of the late Charles E. Littlefield, as special master, is upheld in all particulars, except one minor finding. The court held that West Virginia was entitled to its share of the assets arising from the original principal debt, and fixed that amount at \$2,966,000.

West Virginia is held liable for \$12,393,929.50 as its share of principal and interest of Virginia's ante-bellum State debt.

The decision of the court is a victory for the Virginia lawyers. The court sustained their contention that West Virginia shall pay interest on its share of the principal. This contention was strenuously resisted by West Virginia, and resulted in the breaking off of negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy.

Of the \$12,393,929.50, \$4,215,622.25 represents West Virginia's share of the principal, as of January 1, 1861, and \$8,178,307.25 is interest on this sum for fifty-four years and six months. If West Virginia does not pay over this sum by July 1 next, it must pay 5 per cent interest on the full amount, \$12,393,929.50, until it is paid. None of this money, under the decision of the court, will go to the State of Virginia. All of it will be paid to the holders of the old Virginia debt certificates. Several State institutions, however, are owners of such certificates.

## VIRGINIA WINS ON

## QUESTION OF INTEREST

Two points—the question of whether or not West Virginia must pay interest, and how much, and the question whether West Virginia shall be allowed a part of Virginia's old assets and how much—were the important issues at stake in the opinion.

Another point of material bearing also was the date when the amount of principal should be fixed. West Virginia held it should be January 1, 1861, and Virginia held it should be July 1, 1864. The court had several years ago held that West Virginia should pay 3 1/2 per cent of Virginia's old debt, which on January 1, 1861, was \$30,563,861.66.

Justice Hughes handed down the opinion for the court. It contains 12,000 words, and is an exhaustive review of the financial controversy between the two States.

Virginia won the biggest point in the case when the court held that West Virginia must pay interest on its share of the principal. It was on this point that the two States could not agree and broke off negotiations, compelling the Supreme Court to again take cognizance of the case after Chief Justice White had urged them to try to settle the question of interest amicably.

## WEST VIRGINIA WINS

## IMPORTANT OFFSET

West Virginia also won an important point, which had the effect of reducing her share of interest and principal about \$12,000,000. The younger State contended it was entitled to a share of Virginia's ante-bellum assets. This claim Virginia resisted, holding that the Supreme Court when it fixed \$7,182,507.46 as West Virginia's part of the original debt took in consideration Virginia's assets. The court, however, overruled Virginia's contention, and allowed West Virginia \$2,966,000 as a credit on its share of the principal, reducing the latter sum down to \$4,215,622.21. Had Virginia's contention been sustained clear down the line, West Virginia's total obligation would have gone over \$35,000,000, in view of the opinion of the court that the latter State must pay interest as well as principal.

## POLIARD GIVES FULL

## CREDIT TO HIS ASSOCIATES

When the news of the victory scored by the State and the bondholders was communicated to Attorney-General John Garland Poliard yesterday afternoon, he said:

"It is a splendid victory. Great credit should be given to Major William A. Anderson, during whose term of office the litigation was begun, and Randolph Harrison, for the very able manner in which they conducted the debt case."

It was through their efforts that the results accomplished have been brought about. It was during the final stages of the litigation that I became Attorney-General. The heat and burden of

(Continued on Second Page.)

CITIZENS WORK  
FOR NEW CHARTER

Civic Association Is Formed, With E. L. Bemiss as President.

## GLASGOW SINGS "SWAN SONG"

Noted Gas Expert, Who Started Movement, Is Shortly to Leave Richmond.

Permanent organization of what is to be known as "The Civic Association of Richmond" was effected last night as the result of Arthur Glasgow's efforts to effect civic reform, constitution and by-laws were adopted, and officers were elected. E. L. Bemiss was made president of the new citizens' association, Frank W. Duke, executive secretary, and six vice-presidents were named and took office.

The meeting, held in the Virginia Mechanics' Institute, was entirely representative. Men of all classes and conditions were present, and there was a liberal sprinkling of men who toil in the streets and who labor in the various departments of the city. The work of organizing was effected with dispatch, and the officers, named by a nominating committee, were elected with unanimity.

## JONES RESOLUTION

## MEETS WITH APPROVAL

Councilman Carter C. Jones's resolution, introduced in the Common Council for the appointment of a committee of seven to consider, in conjunction with a citizens' committee of seven, needed reform in the city charter, was endorsed, and, on motion of T. M. Carrington, former president of the Chamber of Commerce, it was resolved that there is urgent need for immediate action if recommendations are to be prepared in time for the meeting of the General Assembly in January, 1916.

In calling the meeting to order, Mr. Glasgow took occasion to set at rest rumors that had come to his ears that he was a candidate for the position of Superintendent of the Gas Works, or that he would announce himself for the mayoralty. "This is, instead," he said, "my swan song. I have received a call to other lands, and it may be ten years before I return to the home of my fathers."

## BEMISS CHOSEN AS

## PERMANENT PRESIDENT

After the temporary organization, the following permanent officers of the Civic Association of Richmond were elected: president, E. L. Bemiss; vice-presidents, Dr. Stuart McGuire, Colonel Thomas B. McAdams, John Stewart Bryan, J. J. Marcuse, Charles B. Richards and Augustine Rossi; executive secretary, Frank W. Duke; directors, C. B. Anderson, Dr. Alex G. Brown, R. T. Bowden, T. M. Carrington, James Caskey, John G. Corley, J. J. Creamer, J. T. Disney, E. C. Davidson, John C. Easley, F. H. Garber, Dr. George Ben Johnston, Elbert G. Leigh, Jr., H. R. Miller, J. W. Moore, L. Z. Morris, C. T. Norman, H. R. Pollard, Jr., J. T. Palmatary, M. R. Pace, W. T. Reed, H. W. Rountree, O. E. Parrish, Dr. E. T. Rucker, Floyd Reams, Clyde W. Saunders, Arthur Scrivener, Alvin M. Smith, R. H. Smith, O. J. Sands, Fred W. Scott, Ashton Starke, Warren P. Taylor, Granville G. Valentine, B. W. Wilson, Coleman Wortham, Frank D. Williams, E. C. Ebel, Harold Bloomberg and Wortham Spillman.

Mr. Glasgow took the chair, and called the meeting to order. He nominated Mr. Bemiss as temporary chairman, and Coleman Wortham was made temporary secretary.

## COMMITTEE DRAWS UP PLAN

## FOR PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Eppa Hunton, Jr., offered a resolution to formulate a plan of permanent organization, and the following men were appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws: Eppa Hunton, Jr., E. L. Gordon, Charles J. Anderson, Colonel C. E. Hasbrouck, J. Stewart Bryan, Dr. Edwin Hobson and A. M. Cannon. While this committee was drawing up its paper, Mr. Glasgow took occasion to explain why he had interested himself so largely in matters of civic reform in Richmond, and to say again that in all his utterances he had been actuated only by the sincerest motives of patriotism. He said that the meeting was not called to endorse, discuss or consider any specific suggestions regarding municipal government which he may have submitted, publicly or in private.

"On the contrary," he said, "I want you to interest yourselves in governing yourselves." He urged that immediate organization be effected "for intelligent and efficient self-government, and thus substitute the combined forces of the community for the helplessness of occasional individual effort; so that you can throw off, with your own hands of lethargy and inertia, the yoke of the professional politician." He said that it was agreed that an efficient administrative organization, free from political changes and influences, is the chief essential to the efficient administration of the city, and that the new charter should afford the greatest possible certainty of the best administrators and men throughout the organization, and the most efficient means for utilizing their capabilities.

## PEOPLE SHOULD DECIDE

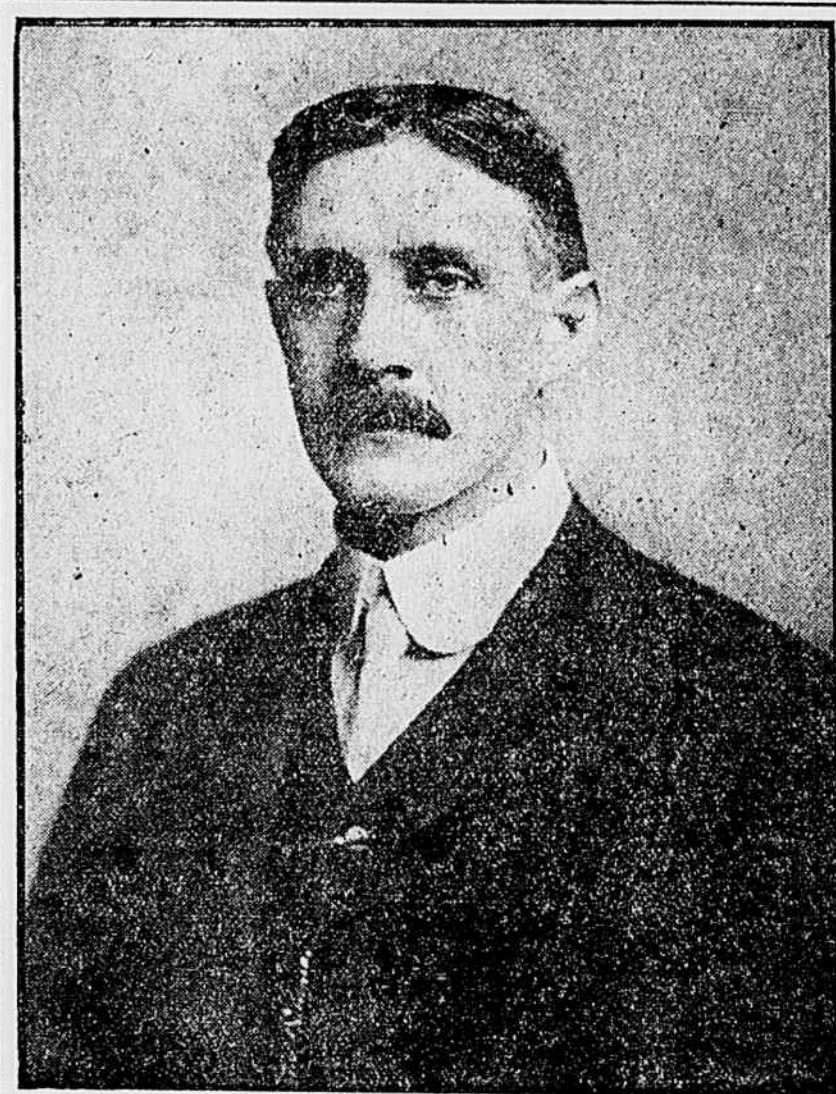
## WHAT CHANGES ARE MADE

He considered it proper that the people themselves should determine when and what changes are to be made in the charter, because if the charter is to be changed, it is for the reason that the people are not satisfied with the present government. Therefore, it seemed the more reasonable that the people rather than the governing powers should prescribe the changes. He regretted that the Jones resolution did not call for a joint commission, an

(Continued on Second Page.)

Delightful Sail by Chesapeake Bay. To Baltimore, only \$2.50 one way; \$4.00 and \$4.00 round trip. Inquire 907 East Main.

## Heads Civic Reform Association



E. L. BEMISS.

GOVERNOR SLATON HEARS  
FRANK CASE TESTIMONY

Solicitor Dorsey Makes Four-Hour Argument Against Commutation.

## HOWARD PLEADS FOR LENIENCY

Hearing Adjourned Late in Evening Until Wednesday—Matter Will Be Taken Under Consideration by Chief Executive After Argument.

ATLANTA, GA., June 14.—The testimony for and against Leo M. Frank, which was presented at his trial, on the charge of murdering Mary Phagan, and in subsequent court proceedings, was exhaustively referred to Governor Slaton at to-day's hearing on Frank's application for commutation of his death sentence. Early to-night the Governor adjourned the hearing until next Wednesday. When it is resumed, Mr. Howard will complete his argument in behalf of Frank, and the case then finally will be submitted to the Governor.

Solicitor Dorsey in a four-hour argument to-day against commutation, undertook to convince the executive of Frank's guilt on testimony of other witnesses than Jim Conley, the negro who was convicted as an accessory after the murder. Eliminating Conley's evidence, Mr. Dorsey sought to show how incidents and circumstances surrounding the crime pointed to Frank as the perpetrator.

Mr. Howard also relied upon the record to show Frank's innocence. He declared that trail of the murder beside the "murder notes" found beside the girl's body. The attorney declared Conley's story was "a cunning invention of Conley's own mind, contrived to save his own life and to place the noose of the law around the neck of another."

## DORSEY DISCUSSES POINTS

## MADE IN BEHALF OF FRANK

In his brief, which he read to the Governor, Mr. Dorsey said he would discuss the case on three points raised by Frank's attorneys:

First, that Frank was not accorded a fair trial; second, that the evidence did not show the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt; third, that Judge L. S. Roan, the trial judge, was not convinced of the prisoner's guilt.

Regarding the first point, Mr. Dorsey said counsel never made any motion for change of venue, and that there was no antagonistic sentiment toward Frank prior to the trial. "There were developments in the trial," he said, "which might have been calculated to incense the people because of the harrowing details of the crime. The State Supreme Court, however, ruled upon this point that there had been no showing by the defense that there had been any demonstration in the courtroom which could have been held to have deprived the prisoner of a fair trial."

Judge Roan himself, declared the solicitor, had held that Frank had a fair trial. "The record shows," he continued, "that the demonstration by the crowd outside the courtroom was not heard by the jurors, and that there was nothing to justify the allegation that the crowd in the courtroom shouted to the jury, 'Hang Frank or we'll hang you.'"

The State, Federal and United States Supreme Courts, said Mr. Dorsey, also held that Frank had not been deprived of any right in that he was absent from the courtroom, at the request of the trial judge, when the verdict was returned. These courts also held, he said, that allegations of mob violence were not sustained.

## ATLANTA MINISTERS

## URGE COMMUTATION

At this point Mr. Dorsey was interrupted in order to allow Rev. C. B. Wilmer, a local Episcopal minister, to present a petition from Atlanta ministers urging commutation of Frank's sentence. Dr. Wilmer urged the Governor to decide the case "on its merits."

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CHARGE AGAINST FULLAM  
BEFORE INQUIRY COURT

Hay Virtually Accuses Naval Academy Head of Tampering With Evidence of Witnesses.

## LETTER ASKS HIM TO DESIST

Sent to Superintendent After Consideration of Nearly an Hour Behind Closed Doors—Further Testimony Concerning Irregularities.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., June 14.—A virtual charge with tampering with the evidence of witnesses before the court of inquiry investigating the irregularities in examination papers at the Naval Academy was made to-day against Admiral Fullam, superintendent of the academy, by Congressman James Hay, counsel for seven of the midshipmen defendants.

Hay said that the evidence of midshipmen "that they have been taken to the office of the superintendent of the academy and there that either the superintendent or his aide had told them if they took a certain position in this case what would happen to them," indicated tampering with the evidence of the witnesses.

"It may be proper," Hay continued, "when these young men are ordered up here from the ship that they should report to the superintendent. But it is not proper, in my judgment, that the superintendent should be allowed to give them his opinion of what they ought to say, or what they ought to do, or in what category they are to place themselves."

## DECENCY OF WHOLE

## COUNTRY IS SHOCKED

"I say it shocks the decency of the whole country that these young men should have to undergo a lecture by a man who is over them, and in whose hands rests their fortune as long as he occupies the position that he does. It seems to me that the court, in order to protect the witnesses and in order to protect itself, will take some step to prevent that sort of thing going on."

After considering Hay's request behind closed doors for nearly an hour, Captain Robert L. Russell, president of the court, announced that he had decided that the following letter be sent to the superintendent of the academy:

"The question has been raised in this court in regard to persons already summoned for appearance as witnesses before the court being seen at the superintendent's office, either by himself or by his aide, and instructed as to their status as witnesses or possible defendants. This might influence their testimony."

## FURTHER TESTIMONY

## ON CHEATING CHARGES

Further testimony was offered to-day tending to support suspicions of the Naval Academy authorities that the offices of three departments had been entered just prior to the last annual examinations. Instructor Four-non, of the department of modern languages, testified that on May 14 he found both doors leading to the office of the head of modern languages locked, which was unusual.

Commander C. F. Preston, head of the English department, said that a week prior to the last examinations a key was missing from his office.

Examination papers were stolen from the department of electrical engineering and physics, according to the testimony of Commander J. T. Tompkins. Another examination was prepared, he said.

GERMANY CLAIMS  
DECIDED SUCCESS  
ON EASTERN LINE

Captures Entire Positions of Russians Northwest of Mosciska.

## 16,000 PRISONERS ALSO

## FALL INTO THEIR HANDS

Petrograd Admits That Teutonic Forces Again Have Crossed Dniester River.

## FRENCH AIDED BY BELGIANS

Submarine Sinks Big British Freight-ship, and Another Hits Mine and Is Lost.

## Heavy Russian Losses

## Officially Reported

LATEST advices from Vienna and Berlin on the Galician campaign report big reverses to the Russians from Jaroslau almost to the Bukovina frontier. Heavy Russian losses, both in killed and wounded and in prisoners, are reported in the Austro-German official statements. Near Mosciska 16,000 Russians are said to have been taken.

The Russian line east and south-east from Jaroslau is reported pierced, and the Russians have been compelled to retreat. At other points the Russians have been routed or driven back, according to Vienna.

The Russian War Office has been silent, but recent advices from Petrograd indicated that the Austro-Germans were attacking heavily in various sectors.

In the west the much-referred-to sector north of Arras is still the scene of heaviest fighting. For weeks the French have daily pressed their attacks, gaining ground foot by foot, and occasionally losing some of that, for the possession of which they have paid a heavy toll.

The French also are making progress in Lorraine.

Related official statements from Belgian headquarters indicate the Belgians are keeping the attention of the Germans occupied along the Yser Canal, where they have captured a German blockhouse.

Along the Austro-Italian frontier there is heavy fighting in the region of Piava. This town the Italians were reported to have captured, but Vienna denies this. The Austrians declare that along the Isonzo River the Italian forces have nowhere succeeded in pressing the Austrian front.

LONDON, June 14.—Germany to-day claimed another decided success along the eastern line. Northwest of Mosciska, in the region of Sienawa, the German report said that along a line extending over forty-three miles the entire positions of the Russians were taken, and that 16,000 prisoners fell into their hands. The Russian official report, however, only mentioned the locality where this action is said to have taken place in a paragraph declaring the Austro-Germans, after heavy losses in the region of Mosciska Friday and Saturday, did not resume the offensive.

According to Petrograd, the Austro-Germans again have crossed the Dniester where a brilliant cavalry charge at Zales-Szczyky resulted in a local Russian success, but no claim is made that the invaders were pushed back across the river. A crossing of the river at this place may not be a serious affair for the Russians, as it is remote from Lemberg, and an advance from it might expose the Austro-German flank.

In the west the French continue their battering tactics against formidable German positions, with some assistance from the Belgians, who have thrown a battalion across the Yser. South of Dixmude railway bridge, they destroyed a German blockhouse. They claim to have retained this position against German counterattacks.

## BERLIN CLAIMS SEVERE

Berlin claims the French suffered a severe defeat on the frontier north of Souchez, and Paris admits the loss of German trenches previously captured in that sector.

German submarines accounted for another big British freight steamer to-day, the Hopemount, of 3,300 tons, being torpedoed off St. Ives, England. The crew was saved. Another British steamer